

SEEDLING TREES.

College.—Success in top-pecan depends not only on the part of budding. The preparation and attention to the budding season is of importance, and best results are usually by strictly observing all of the work. Although greater success is secured on trees ten inches and under in diameter, larger trees may be successfully worked; but as an extensive commercial proposition it is scarcely advisable.

Preparatory treatment of the seedling trees must be begun during the dormant season, preferably in February. The general rule is to cut back all limbs to stubs from 5" to 12" in length. Limbs over 3" in diameter should be cut back two to three feet from their bases, or to where the diameter is not over 3". In cutting back trees of 4" and over in diameter always leave some of the smaller branches and several of the larger ones to furnish leaf surface until the tree can force out new shoots.

In some cases, the height of the tree has also to be considered. Topping should be done at a place where several branches are well placed to form a basis for a good head. This height will vary with the diameter and the number of branches. The top should be removed with a sloping cut just above one of the stubs or a small branch. This promotes healing and prevents rotting. Apply a coating of white lead and linseed oil to all cut surfaces. The trees are now in shape for forcing out shoots upon which the buds are to be placed, and will demand no further special attention until summer.

About the middle of June thin out some of the numerous shoots, leaving two or three well placed vigorous ones on each stub. This will increase the development of the remaining shoots, so that they will have attained sufficient size for budding by August.

Budding.—In this article ring budding only will be considered, as it is the most successful method. Before ring budding season, late July thru August, a specially constructed knife must be obtained and waxed cloth prepared. The budding knife is made by securing two ordinary budding knives to the sides of a small block of soft wood so that the cutting blades will be parallel and one inch apart.

For budding cloth use ordinary bleaching. Tear into strips 12" wide and roll tightly on small round sticks. Tie and submerge in a hot melted solution of grafting wax for a half hour. The formula for grafting wax is: rosin 3 1/2 lbs., beeswax 2 lbs., tallow 1 lb. Put these into a pot, melt, and mix thoroughly before placing the cloth therein.

Bud wood should be selected from well developed shoots of the present season's growth, from healthy productive trees of known variety. By wrapping bud wood in moist burlap and placing in a cool shady place it can be kept for a week or ten days, but it is best to have it delivered in smaller quantities every other day.

Varieties suggested are Stuart, Schley, Money-maker, and Curtis.

Performing the Operation.—The operation of budding is simple, yet requires practice and carefulness. The buds are usually set about 6 to 12 inches from the base of the limb and on top of it. Always select a smooth round place. With the knife ring the limb being careful to make the cuts straight so that they will coincide when they meet. Select a good bud from the budstick and do likewise. Now remove the bark from the limb by splitting it down the back and prizing it up with the point of the knife. Remove the bud right likewise and insert it in the cut made on the limb. Tear a strip of waxed cloth about 1/4 inch wide and 18 inches long, and starting below the bud, wrap it firmly in place. Leave only the tip of the bud out. If the bud ring of bark is of greater circumference than the limb, a small piece may be taken out so as to make it fit closely to the limb. On the other hand, if the bud ring will not meet around the limb, a small strip of bark may be left on the limb. It does not matter if a small open place is left between the edges of the ring. In fact, some budders make this a practice, for this gives room for the swelling of the bud ring. However, it is essential that the ends of the bud ring come in close contact with the bark of the tree. After 21 days the wraps are removed from the buds, and at this time, under favorable conditions, you can tell whether the bud has set or not.

After Treatment.—When growth starts the following spring, all tops should be removed from branches on which the buds are living. These tops are cut off about 10 inches above the bud, and the bark skinned off from 1" above the bud and upwards. The shoot from the bud is tied to this 10" piece of limb to prevent its being broken off by the wind. All sprouts coming out on the branch must be removed and only the inserted bud should be allowed to grow. Some time during the following winter, the ten-inch stubs to which the bud shoots have been tied must be cut back close to the shoots.

That some form of protein (skim milk, buttermilk, tankage, or meat scrap) is needed to keep up winter egg production?

Must Not Liberate Them Only to Perish

The Millions Who Have Been Made Free Must Now Be Fed—Food Administration Soon to Announce Program for World Relief—People of South Carolina Will Do Their Part Willingly.

Columbia.—The Food Administration has been, since the United States entered the world struggle for the preservation of human liberty a war necessity. Now that the war has been so gloriously ended the Food Administration voices a humanitarian appeal.

Food has played its big part in the winning of the war. Food will play a bigger part, perhaps, in the winning of the world.

In the immediate future, food must save the world—and the food must come from America.

Herbert Hoover is in Europe. He has gone overseas to ascertain what are the actual food needs of the hundreds of millions of people in the liberated territories. When he has made his investigations an estimate of the amount of foodstuffs that will be required to feed these people who have returned to the ways of peace to find themselves practically helpless for the present and until a crop can be grown, will be cabled back to America. The Food Administration will then be able to announce a food program to meet this need.

It is already known that the need will be enormous, and that the food program will require, on the part of the American people, the most intensive conservation. The evacuation of territory by the enemy has increased rather than diminished the demands upon America for food. The amount of food that had already been pledged to the allied countries will not be sufficient to meet the urgent need. Millions of people are hungry. In many lands famine threatens.

The American people, who have suffered little in this war, compared with the sufferings of the people of many European countries, would not be willing to see these people, who have been fighting in a common cause, liberated only to perish for lack of the bare necessities of life. That is not the victory that they have suffered for four years to attain. Out of their plenty the American people will share their food with their cousins across the seas.

The Food Administration believes that, because of the awakened public conscience the food program to be announced in the near future will not only be voluntarily complied with by the American people—including, of course, the people of South Carolina—but that they will cheerfully comply with it, and count it a privilege to eat at a common table with those less fortunate who have been associated with them in the greatest of all human struggles.

Already ships laden with food to relieve hunger and distress have reached port across the seas. Others are following. These have been dispatched to avert famine and disaster. Food ships must continue to cross the seas from America until fields which have been under fire or plowed with the shells of mighty guns or which have been battle grounds these past four years can be tilled again and made to produce food where death, but through death, victory, has been the harvest.

The people of South Carolina will be ready to do their share when the Food Administration makes known what is needed.

SUGAR LIMITATIONS OFF; NO FURTHER RATIONING

Columbia.—The limitation of four pounds of sugar per month per person has been removed by the Food Administration and the rule requiring restaurants, hotels and public eating places to limit their sugar consumption to four pounds for each 90 meals served, has been rescinded by the Food Administration. The sugar shortage is over. The Food Administration, however, expects that with the removal of the restrictions the public will not exceed the normal requirements, but will continue to use sugar with discretion. Manufacturers using sugar may likewise secure their normal sugar requirements, without the further use of sugar certificates.

THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION STILL FORBIDS PROFITEERING.

Columbia.—In order that no misunderstanding may arise among licensees with regard to the effect of the armistice upon the regulations of the Food Administration, it is stated by the Food Administration and made perfectly clear that the regulations are not annulled by the armistice.

Modifications have been made but of profit and regulations preventing hoarding have not been removed, and there is no present intention on the part of the Food Administration of dropping these restrictions, which will be rigidly enforced.

The world needs at the present time are for a larger amount of food than before the signing of the armistice brought the fighting to an end. This comprehends food of all kinds, with the possible exception of wheat, of which there is reported to be plenty.

CREDITORS' NOTICE

All persons who are indebted to the estate of Frank K. Mann, deceased, are requested to make payment to the undersigned. All persons having claims against said estate will present them to the undersigned.

Mrs. Enla L. Mann,
Administratrix

TRESPASS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all persons are forbidden to trespass in any manner, especially hunting and fishing, on the lands of the undersigned.

S. D. Dunn.

FOR SALE—Barred Rocks, three (3) thoroughbred Barred Rock Cockerels, extra fine, first check for \$3.00 each, gets same. Mary Turner, Route 3, Winnsboro, S. C.

Littleton College, Littleton, N. C., which carried an advertisement in this paper during the summer had the largest fall opening in several years. The institution is spending several thousand dollars on improvements including the completion and heating of the new Science Building.

Pupils may enter now or at any time and pay from date of entrance.

2t 25 pd

DR. C. T. BROOKS, has returned to Columbia, and will resume his Dental Practice, at once. Offices over Miot's Drug Store, 1434 Main St.

10t 25 chg

WARNING NOTICE.

All trespassing of stock and hunting on lands owned by me will be prosecuted by law.

D. McIlroy.

FOUND. LEATRER POCKET BOOK CONTAINING A SUM OF MONEY AND A CARD WITH THE NAME OF JOE MCDUFFIE ON IT. ABOVE MENTIONED POCKET BOOK FOUND IN WINNSBORO. OWNER CAN GET STME BY DESCRIBING BOOK AND MONEY. OWNER TO PAY FOR THIS AD.

T. J. McMEKIN.

MONTICELLO, S. C.

WARNING NOTICE.

All trespassing of stock, hunting or fishing on lands controlled by me will be punished to the extent of the law.

A. J. Anglas.

TRESPASS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that all persons are forbidden to trespass in any manner, especially hunting and fishing, on the lands of the undersigned.

R. C. Gooding.

FOR SALE—one farm mule; 800 bushels cotton seed, the kind that is making a bale to the acre. Stands variations of the seasons, better than any known variety and as early as Toole.

Also select seed of Abruzzi Rye and Bearded Wheat; also one 4 cylinder Buick automobile.—T. E. Delleney.

PECANS—Get your pecans for Christmas while they are cheap, 35c, 45c per pound. Smaller size mixed at 25c per pound. Mrs. L. C. Tobin, Barnwell, S. C.

TRESPASS NOTICE.

All persons are warned against hunting, fishing, or in any way trespassing on any lands under control of the undersigned.

C. W. McCants, Agt.
Mrs. R. B. Miller.

FOR SALE—I have for sale 2 front lots on the McDowell tract. These lots front on the Camden road. Call and see me for prices and terms. J. R. Smith.

Half Your Living Without Money Cost

We are all at a danger point. On the use of good common sense in our 1919 farm and garden operations, depends prosperity or our "going broke." Even at present high prices no one can plant all or nearly all cotton, buy food and grain at present prices from supply merchant on credit, and make money. Food and grain are higher in proportion than are present cotton prices.

It's a time above all others to play safe; to produce all possible food, grain and forage supplies on your own acres; to cut down the store bill. A good piece of garden ground, rightly planted, rightly tended and kept planted the year round, can be made to furnish nearly half your living. It will save you more money than you made on the best two or three acres of cotton you ever grew! Hastings' 1919 Seed Book tells all about the right kind of a money saving garden and the vegetables to put in it. It tells about the farm crops as well and shows you the clear road to real and regular farm prosperity. It's Free. Send for it today to H. G. HASTINGS CO., Atlanta, Ga.—Advt.

W. H. Flenniken

Is writing insurance on Cotton in the Country in companies that have millions behind them Call and see him.

Prompt attention always.

Best old-line companies represented.

W. H. FLENNIKEN

Ditching Machines
Harrows
Good, old-time Buckwheat flour.

K. R. McMaster

BUY--
WAR
SAVINGS
STAMPS
CONSTANTLY

BUGGIES

JUST ARRIVED

Solid Car of Buggies

IN

Rubber and Steel Tires

SEE 'EM BEFORE BUYING

D. V. Walker & Co.